7: Hailey G-4 (No date) 1950 FL12 Masai FL12

695 the forcible execution of decrees for the custody of women and children in a manner repugnant to the principles of humanity.

CONCLUSION REGARDING THE VALUE OF THE SYSTEM NOW IN FORCE

000 Looking at the system of native administration in Masailand as a whole, those who are now most closely concerned with it regard the position as far from satisfactory. Consideration has lately been given to a number of changes in detail. It has been proposed that there should be a Masai Council at Ngong, consisting of the 20 members selected from the two Local Native Councils, which would deal with all questions affecting the whole of the Masai, leaving the two Local Native Councils to deal with purely local questions, such as applications for trading plots or the expenditure of local Treasury funds. This would no doubt be a simplification of the present procedure, but it will be realized that the existing method of constituting the Local Native Councils, while designed to secure a representation of the tribesmen in general, has the effect of excluding the Headmen who carry most weight with them.

A scheme has also been considered for making a more definite delimitation of the Section boundaries, in order to enable the formation of Committees of Control over grazing, and to assist the introduction of a system of destocking. It is difficult to estimate the extent to which the soil in the Masai Reserve actually suffers from deterioration owing to overgrazing, for as has been pointed out, the facts are complicated by the existence of the great quantity of game in the Reserve.[1] There is no doubt, however, that the scheme referred to would be of benefit both from the administrative and the economic point of view, though its success must depend on measures to be taken for the improvement of water supplies, without which the delimitation of Section boundaries would be ineffective.

177 But the causes which have produced the present situation in Masailand are deep-seated, and a remedy cannot be found merely in changes in the present system of native administration. The chief obstacle to progress among the Masai is the persistence with which this conservative people have clung to customs and habits of life founded on the militant traditions of the past. Some effort has been directed to effecting changes in their custom, in particular as regards the position of the Moran. At the instance of the first Provincial
● [656] Commissioner (1911-1923) the tribe was forbidden to continue the warrior manyattas and the cohabitation of Moran with unmarried girls was also interdicted. More recently, a meeting of the Chiefs and Elders held at Ngong in 1947 agreed in principle that the period determining service as a Moran should be reduced to three years, and there is a further project for establishing Moran camps, which it is hoped may serve as an education in a more useful form of life.

000 It perhaps adds to the difficulty of effecting an improvement in the condition of the Masai that the problem has been viewed from two different standpoints by Europeans in Kenya. There are some, both officials and non-officials, to whom certain aspects of the Masai character have always made a strong appeal. They have in particular been attracted by the courage, frankness, and loyal sense of comradeship shown by the Morans. On the other

[1] See page 10 of the Report on the Financial Position and System of Taxation of Kenya, Col. No. 116, 1936.

19: Talbot E-4,5 (1956-1962)1964 FL12 Masai FL12

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In 1940 the Ngorongoro Highlands, much of the Serengeti Plain, and a strip of bush country leading to Speke Gulf were gazetted as a National Park. Due to the war and the terms of the ordinance this action did not affect the area or the Masai living there. In 1948 because of renewed interest in the status of the area, a new National Parks Ordinance was passed, and later, by Government Notice No. 137 of 1951 the area was re-gazetted the Serengeti National Park.

At that time it was believed that the objectives of a national park as defined by the London Convention of 1933 (C.C.T.A., 1953), could be achieved and maintained with a resident population of Masai with their livestock. In a few years it became evident to both the Masai and the Government that the arrangement was not working out. The activities of the Masai and their administrators were conflicting with those of the national park staff. There followed a series of hearings, government announcements, and interventions by interested individuals and organizations, culminating in 1956 in the appointment by the Tanganyika Government of a Committee of Enquiry. The Report of the Serengeti Committee of Enquiry (1957) details the history and events leading up to the enquiry. Further comments on and analyses of the situation include those by Anon. (1959), Bigalke (1959), Boyle (1956),

19: Talbot K-4,5 (1956-1962)1964 FL12 Masai FL12

#13 648 656 659 Grant (1957), Grzimek and Grzimek (1960a), Kenya Wild Life Society (1957), Huxley (1961), Pearsall (1957), Petrides (1956), Talbot (1956), the Tanganyika and Kenya Wild Life Societies (1956), and Thomas (1960).

In 1959 and 1960 the park regulations and boundaries were revised (Fig. 3)[1] and the Ngorongoro Conservation Unit was created. The new regulations for the park exclude human residents and livestock. The Conservation Unit covers some 3,000 square miles adjoining the park to the east and south, and includes the Ngorongoro Highlands and part of the Serengeti Plain. The purpose of the unit is to achieve a balanced management of the resources and to develop the natural resources of water and grazing in the interests of both human and wild life populations.

Since 1959, then, the Masai have been excluded from the portion of the western Serengeti Plain and the bush country to the north that is within the park boundaries. The park boundary was adjusted several times to exclude from the park various water holes around its periphery that were considered important by the Masai. As a result the western park boundary follows a zig zag line from the southern Serengeti Plain north to the

[1] [See p. 19.--Analyst]

#13 648 656 659 Kenya border. The only significant area lost by the Masai was the Moru Kopjes area. This was used occasionally during the dry seasons because of the springs and good grazing found there. By about 1956, however, the last spring appeared to have dried up because of destruction of the vegetation by the Masai.

#13 184 The status of the Masai in Narok District has remained relatively constant compared with that of the Tanganyika Masai to the south. Since 1911 the only changes have been slight enlargements of the area and fluctuations in the land infested with tsetse fly.

#13 648 224 65 The part of Western Masailand immediately to the north of the Serengeti National Park and east of the Siria Escarpment (Fig. 3) is Kenya's finest game area. Following the Second World War part of this area, the triangle formed by the Mara River, the Siria Escarpment, and the Tanganyika border, was made a National Reserve. This action protected the area from hunting but did not affect the Masai. In 1961, due largely to the efforts of Major Temple-Boreham, Senior Game Warden of the area, and Mr. C. Denton, District Commissioner of Narok, an agreement was made between the Narok District African District Council and the Kenya Government to establish a Masai Mara Game Reserve. The reserve covers some 700